

THE HOUSE DEMANDS PROOF

ASKS THE PRESIDENT TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS CHARGES

And Refuses to Adopt Bennett's Plan of Modifying Its Resolution—Only Fourteen Members on Roosevelt's Side—Longworth Didn't Stay to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House of Representatives came back at President Roosevelt to-day for the insinuations contained in his annual message that Congress had refused to permit an extension of the activities of the secret service because Congressmen were themselves afraid of being investigated. The action taken by the House differed in the course of procedure outlined from that taken by the Senate yesterday, but the underlying principle of the attitude assumed by both branches of the national Legislature is the same. In the Senate it was determined to have the Committee on Appropriations make an investigation of the President's strictures. In the House a resolution was adopted which said in effect to the President:

"You have insinuated that we are a lot of criminals who are afraid of investigation; now we ask you to turn on the light in order that the country may see what evidence you have to sustain your sensational charge."

It was a vote almost unanimous by which the House adopted its resolution. Only one member voted in the negative. He was Representative Howland of Ohio, who said later that he believed with the President that the secret service should have all the money it wanted to make investigations.

Prior to the adoption of the resolution there was a rising vote on a motion of Representative Bennett of New York to amend the preamble so as to insert the phrase "in the opinion of your committee" in a clause which declared that "the plain meaning of the above words [the President's words] is that the majority of the Congressmen were in fear of being investigated." The rising vote disclosed that of 234 members counted only fourteen were in favor of putting in the qualifying phrase suggested by Mr. Bennett. These fourteen were Bennett and Parsons of New York, Murdock and Madison of Kansas, Heburn of Iowa, Loomis and Wilson of Illinois, Douglass and Howland of Ohio, Nelson of Wisconsin, Pollard of Nebraska, Washburn of Massachusetts, Hayes of California and Davis of Minnesota.

When the call for a division was made on Mr. Bennett's motion Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, President Roosevelt's son-in-law, left the House. He came back before the count of standing members was completed, but as no record was kept of the names of those voting it is not known whether he was included in the count. If he was included he was recorded in the negative.

The resolution adopted by the House was reported by the select committee to which that portion of the President's message relating to the secret service was referred. Representative James Brook Perkins of the Rochester, N. Y., district brought in the report as chairman of the select committee. Nearly every member of the House was in his seat when Mr. Perkins was recognized, for it had been expected that his committee would make a report to-day. The preamble and resolution presented by Mr. Perkins was as follows:

"Whereas there was contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which passed Congress at its last session and became a law a provision in reference to the employment of the secret service in the Treasury Department; and
Whereas in the last annual message of the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress it was stated in reference to that provision: 'It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes,' and it was further stated, 'the chief argument in favor of the provision was that Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men,' and it was further stated, 'but if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law, prohibiting the use of the secret service forces in investigating members of Congress.' It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the Government"; and
Whereas the plain meaning of the above words is that the majority of the Congressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men, and that Congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question; and
Whereas your committee was appointed to consider these statements of the President and to report to the House cannot find in the records of the House or Senate, any justification of this impugning of the honor and integrity of the Congress; and
Whereas your committee would prefer in order to make an intelligent and comprehensive report, to have the President as well as to Congress, to have all the information which the President may have to communicate, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit to the House any evidence upon which he based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men," and also transmit to the House any evidence connecting any member of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress with corrupt legislation in his official capacity and to inform the House whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts or has reported any such alleged delinquencies to the House of Representatives.

In presenting the resolution Mr. Perkins briefly outlined its features and joined with John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the ranking Democratic member of the select committee, in the hope that it would be passed without debate.
Then Representative J. Warren Kiefer of Ohio wanted to know why the request to the President to transmit any information he had that reflected upon Congressmen had not been qualified by the customary words, "if not incompatible with the public interests."

To this Mr. Williams responded that he could conceive of nothing higher or more important than the reputation

TAFT AT THE WHITE HOUSE

MAKES A HURRIED VISIT AT PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.

Discussed Panama Canal Scandal and His Coming Trip to the Isthmus—He Will Be Accompanied by a Party of Engineers Who Will Examine Canal Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—William H. Taft paid a hurried visit to President Roosevelt to-day. He arrived in Washington at 1:33 o'clock this afternoon from New York and a little more than two hours later resumed his journey to Augusta, Ga. Mr. Taft, who was accompanied by his brother, Charles P. Taft, was driven rapidly to the White House in a taxicab, arriving in time to take lunch with the President. He said that he had changed his plans at Mr. Roosevelt's request and that he had come here to have a talk about Panama Canal matters. The President telephoned to him in New York last night. Before receiving the telephone message Judge Taft had expected to take a later train from New York and spend this evening at the White House. It was agreed that it would be better to take an earlier train and have a day conference, since the President will be engaged by the Cabinet dinner at the White House this evening.

Judge Taft remained at the White House exactly two hours. At 3:45 o'clock Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of the General Staff of the army, arrived at the White House in a big touring car and he and Gen. Clarence R. Edwards drove to the union station with Mr. Taft, who left at 4:10 for the South.
Charles P. Taft did not join the President and his brother at luncheon but went over to the War Department and had a talk with Secretary of War Wright and Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. After the luncheon Mr. Taft went to the White House, where he joined the conference between the President and Judge Taft.

The matters discussed related chiefly to the so-called Panama scandal, which has sought to involve Charles P. Taft, William Nelson Cromwell and others, but there was some talk also regarding the plans for Judge Taft's trip to the Isthmus next month. No statement was made afterward in regard to the charges of improper transactions at the time the American Government purchased the canal right of way.

As to the coming trip to the Isthmus it was learned that Judge Taft will be accompanied by a number of engineers of high standing selected from private life. These engineers will be asked to make a thorough investigation of the engineering features of the canal, with a view to answering any criticisms that have been made or may be made in regard to the progress of the work, economy or expediency, soundness of structural plans and all other matters of kindred interest.

Judge Taft and the commission of engineers will sail from Charleston, S. C., late next month on a vessel of the United States Navy to be designated for the purpose. It is confidently expected by President Roosevelt that the result of this visit will form a complete answer to all criticisms that have been uttered recently in regard to the character of the work now being carried on by army engineers under the direction of Col. Goethals.

Judge Taft declined this afternoon to make any statement in regard to the withdrawal of his offer to appoint Theodore E. Burton of Ohio as Secretary of the Treasury in his Cabinet. If the Ohio Senatorship was a matter under discussion between the President, Judge Taft and Charles P. Taft this afternoon the fact could not be learned.

Mr. Taft will be joined by Mrs. Taft at Spry, N. C., where she is visiting.

CHARLES P. TAFT. Mr. Taft passed through here at 5 o'clock this evening on his way to Augusta, Ga. He said that his conference with President Roosevelt this afternoon had to do chiefly with his proposed trip to Panama. It was decided among other things, he said, that two cruises should make the trip to the Isthmus. The apprehension that has been expressed by Mr. Taft's friends for his safety has led to the adoption of this precaution. Mr. Taft said that the two vessels would sail from Charleston, S. C., on January 25.

—Mr. Taft also discussed with the President the personal affairs of the party that will accompany him to the Isthmus. He will take several experts to give him independent advice on any question he may desire to ask. Among the experts who will accompany him are Alfred Noble of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Frederick P. Stearns of Boston. The others have not been selected yet.

With Mr. Taft on his trip South are his two sons, Robert and Charles. Mr. Taft will join the party late to-night at Spry, N. C., where she has been visiting for a day or so. On the train also were Horace D. Taft of Watertown, Conn., brother of the President-elect, and his wife. They are on the way to Florida for the holidays. Senator Tillman also boarded the train at Washington. He had an hour's talk with Mr. Taft in the course of the evening.

OLD WORLD FEAR UPON HIM.
Syrian Accused of Theft From Because He Expects Branding.

When Nisim Aides, an Arabian pedler, was arrested on a charge of having stolen a diamond brooch from Eli Mansour of 20 Jefferson street he apparently went insane. They examined him in Bellevue Hospital and only yesterday learned what the trouble was.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Burke appeared before Magistrate Droge in Essex Market court and said that Aides had not eaten anything in three days, and now refused to leave his bed and get dressed.

"Does he expect to live in the hospital all his life?" asked the Magistrate.
Burke explained that Aides came from a country where they branded criminals and his antics were due to the belief that he would get the same treatment here.

"Well, I'll adjourn the case," said Magistrate Droge.
"We'll get him here if we have to carry him," replied Burke.
Aides has \$1,800 in a bank.

HOLIDAY TOUR TO WASHINGTON.
via Pennsylvania Railroad, December 28, 31 or 32 or 33 covers necessary expenses for three days according to hotel selected. Consult ticket agents or C. Stodola E. P. A. 205 Fifth avenue. New York—428.

LETTERS TO SANTA CLAUS.

Postmasters Are Directed This Year to Send Them to the Dead Letter Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Postmasters will not be permitted this year to handle letters addressed to Santa Claus, but instead will deliver them to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

Postmaster-General Meyer to-day announced that he would not renew his order issued in December, 1907, permitting delivery to charitable organizations of letters addressed to Santa Claus. The period during which such letters could be delivered under the order expired on January 1, 1908, and many inquiries have been received during the last month as to whether the privilege would be renewed.

At the same time complaints have been made to the Postmaster-General by many charitable organizations that owing to the large number of such letters taken by the various charities while the order was in force it was not possible to investigate each case and that the presents given out fell into the hands of unworthy persons. The practice is also objected to on the ground that it tends to make beggars of children.

The Department estimates that between 75,000 and 100,000 letters are addressed each year by children to Santa Claus. The letters are usually written by the children of very poor parents and in nearly every case are deposited in letter boxes without postage.

SAYVILLE OYSTERS O. K.
If Others Are Not They Will Be Forbidden the City.

Dr. Darlington said yesterday that in view of the statement made recently that several cases of typhoid fever had been traced to oysters from the Department of Health had begun an investigation of the sources of the city's supply of oysters and of the methods of fattening the product.

A large part of the oysters consumed in New York come from three places—Sayville, L. I., Cape Cod, Mass., and Lynnhaven, Va. Dr. Walter Bensen, chief sanitary officer of the department, has personally examined the Sayville beds. He found that the oysters are fattened in the bay on protected floats and not in creeks. Oysters so fattened, Dr. Bensen says, are absolutely safe, as is the oysters fattened in the small streams that become dangerous from sewage.

Dr. Bensen is also going to Lynnhaven and Russell Bay, Va., to examine the oyster beds in both places and the methods of fattening will be examined. The Department of Health will bar from the city oysters that are found to have been raised in an unsanitary manner.

COL. CORNMAN'S TRIAL.

Gen. Bell's Seathing Criticism in His Indorsement on the Record.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the army, has made scathing criticisms of Col. Daniel Cornman, Seventh Infantry, in his indorsement on the record of Col. Cornman's trial at Fort Wayne recently on charges of neglect of duty in connection with improper practices of the post quartermaster in issuing forage Gen. Bell said:

"The record of trial shows that Col. Cornman signally failed in the performance of his duties as post commander. As a result of such failure public property to a considerable value has been appropriated to unlawful uses and just and well founded reproach has been cast upon the administration of an important military post. The finding reached by a court composed of officers of the highest rank and broadest experience is a sufficient refutation of the unsubstantiated defense that the deplorable practices which have been found to exist at Fort Wayne prevailed, or would have been tolerated, elsewhere in the military establishment."

AUTOMOBILE IN RIVER.

The Drawbridge Was Open and Two Men Are Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—An automobile containing three men dashed into the open draw of the Oneida street bridge early to-day and went to the bottom of the river, carrying two of the occupants to their death. A third was rescued with difficulty and is at the Emergency Hospital. The dead are Oscar Z. Bartlett, member of the board of trade, and Albert Kunz, chauffeur. The car approached the bridge from the east, coming down the Oneida street hill at high speed. The driver apparently did not notice that the bridge was open until the car was within twenty feet of it. Kunz then made a frantic effort to avoid the river, but succeeded in turning the car only as far as the curb, where it bounded into the air, turned a somersault between the dock and the centre pier of the bridge and hurled the occupants into the river. Kunz was pinned under the automobile and is still at the bottom of the river.

BRYAN LOOKS TO MARCH 4TH

When the White House Messages Will Be "Free From Hillingdale."

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 17.—Commenting upon the message to Congress to which members of that body vigorously object, Mr. Bryan says in to-morrow's Commonwealth:

"It must be admitted that the language employed by Mr. Roosevelt was uncalled for and unbecoming to a President's message. But Mr. Roosevelt is not in the best of spirit—famous for his good manners. His chief boast is that he is the apostle of the 'square deal,' and yet on many notable occasions he has been guilty of cruel injustice in dealing with his fellows."

"He has needlessly and wantonly insulted many individuals, and although the public has borne this shortcoming patiently it is plain that they are now growing weary. While the indignation of Congressmen is excusable they will, the Commonwealth believes, do well to ignore the insult put upon them. Mr. Roosevelt will retire within a few months and thereafter White House messages will at least be free from billingsgate."

"Congress has more important work to do than the resenting of insults. The Panama Canal for instance needs a searching investigation. Indeed the Administration's strongest friends should be foremost in demanding this inquiry and foremost also in seeing to it that the investigation is of such a character as to avoid all possible suspicion of a whitewash."

Hann's Restaurant, Park Row Bldg. Long famous for cuisine and service. Music—428.

PREIGHTER HITS FERRYBOAT

BOTH BADLY TOVE IN-THE FREIGHTER BEACHED.

Passengers on the Steiway Not Injured, but They Were Scared—Deckhands on the Marion Hurt by Shifting Cargo—Accident Occurred Near Hell Gate.

Three hundred passengers on the Astoria ferryboat Steiway and the crew of the freighter Marion of the Norwalk line were in peril last night when the Marion crashed into the Steiway as the latter was leaving her slip for Manhattan. Both vessels were badly damaged, but only the Marion was injured below the water line. Capt. Cameron beached her at the foot of Jamaica avenue, Astoria, when it was seen that she was rapidly filling. The passengers on the Steiway were uninjured, but a half dozen deckhands on the Marion were more or less hurt.

The Marion left her pier at Catherine Slip with a full cargo of miscellaneous freight and a crew of sixteen under Capt. Cameron. She was bound for South Norwalk. After she had gone through Hell Gate she encountered a heavy ebb tide, which got so strong that when the steamer was passing the ferry slip at Astoria the tide turned the bow around and sent the Marion into the starboard bow of the Steiway.

The lighter Ethelridge of the Werner Lighterage Company was moored on the port side of the Steiway. The ferryboat was driven into the lighter with such force that the women's cabin was stove in above the water line. Capt. Allen of the Steiway then quickly reversed his engines and sent the ferryboat back to her dock.

The ferryboat deckhands had gone among the passengers when they felt the shock of the first collision and assured them that the ferryboat was so near her slip that no one was in danger. The women passengers became exceedingly nervous, especially when the second shock of the collision with the lighter was felt. They were back in the slip before they could become thoroughly alarmed.

After the Marion had bumped into the Steiway she in turn was thrown with great force against the bulkhead of the dock beyond the ferry slip. She struck the bulkhead such a powerful blow that the water rushed into a big hole on her starboard bow. The blow also caused a great shifting of freight on the Marion, which caused injuries to deckhands John Donovan and John Mahoney. Mahoney got a lacerated and dislocated hip, and Donovan sustained scalp wounds.

John Shea, another deckhand, tried to jump to the dock when he saw the water pouring in and had his ankle dislocated. He was attended by Dr. Platt of Astoria, while Mahoney and Donovan came to a hospital in Manhattan.

The Steiway was laid up and another boat sent out in place. Her damage was estimated at \$700, while the injury to the Marion was said to be about \$500.

A police launch from Harbor Squad B at the foot of East 120th street was cruising in the neighborhood at the time and made the Marion at once. The injured deckhands were taken aboard the launch.

VANDERBILT VEXATIONS.

Alfred's Coachman Arrested for Backing and Chattering for Going Ahead.

Alfred Vanderbilt's coachman was arrested in Long Acre Square last night for blocking traffic. Earlier in the evening his chauffeur was arrested on Riverside Drive for rapid driving.

The capture of the coachman, Thomas Wilson, took place in front of the New York Theatre, where he had an opera bus backed up against the curb. His passengers were Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt and three women. To Traffic Policeman Galvin, who told him he was blocking the flow of the road, Wilson explained that Alfred Vanderbilt had ordered the manoeuvre. A man came out of the theatre and shouted to the policeman to let the bus back up, that the Vanderbilts were in it.

"I don't care who is in it," the policeman said. "It's against the rules of traffic."

"Back up!" shouted the man. "I'm a deputy sheriff, and my authority is higher than that of the policeman. If he troubles you I'll arrest him."

Wilson then backed up and was arrested. The party got to the sidewalk without making a sound. The policeman walked around for the man who said that he was a deputy sheriff, but he had disappeared.

Magistrate Walsh discharged the prisoner in the night court "not because you are Vanderbilt's coachman but because you were obeying orders in backing up. Next time pay attention to the policeman."

The Vanderbilt chauffeur, Hugo H. Eninger, was arrested on Riverside Drive at Seventy-ninth street for going at the rate of twenty-two and a half miles an hour. There were two men and two women in the car, whose names Eninger refused to give. At the station house he gave as bail a six stone diamond ring, which he had received from one of the occupants of the car.

AUTO WILD IN 5TH AVENUE.

Mrs. W. L. Sydnam's Machine Laps On a Cab Wheel and Some Fence.

BOMBS AT LOS ANGELES.

Knabenshue Drops Bombs: Ones at Night From His Airship.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17.—To demonstrate how easily a hostile force equipped with a fleet of airships might destroy an American city, Roy Knabenshue to-night circled over Los Angeles in his dirigible balloon and from the darkness dropped harmless bombs on the roofs of the City Hall, the Court House and other public buildings.

Neither Knabenshue nor his craft could be seen from the street, the only intimation of his whereabouts coming from the bombs which took fire as they fell.

SKY DARKENED BY GULLS

That Pursued the Fishing Boats Up to the Battery.

The greatest flock of gulls seen in this neighborhood in many years clouded the sky off the Battery yesterday afternoon and set even the veteran boatmen agape. Some guessers estimated that there were 5,000 birds in the flock. They had been lured all the way from the Hook by the fishing steamer Arion, whose anglers were cleaning ling as she proceeded. The gulls swooped down on the cleanings and fought one another for them until the water was churned into white caps. The fishermen enjoyed the spectacle, and many who had intended to clean their fish at home decided for the sake of the spectacle to do it aboard the Arion.

When the steamer tied up at the Battery the gulls left her and headed bayward. They settled near the west side of Governors Island and waited for the next fishing boat, the Majestic, whose fishermen were also cleaning their ling. They repeated the performance and then sailed off down the bay.

AN INCH OF SNOW.

A Thin Coating of Winter Spread Over These Parts.

A fall of snow too slight to be recorded by the weather bureau just served to whiten the sidewalks last night. The fall began shortly before 6 o'clock and kept up a hesitating flurry most of the night. The temperature was only slightly above freezing and it was a tossup whether it should keep on snowing or rain. The weather man guessed rain. The snow flurry was mostly confined to the East side and the upper-Lake region and was not widespread.

There was an inch of snow at midnight, with signs of more.

THE KAISER A TESTOTALLER

And Has Invented a "Soft" Drink That Fizzes—The Latest Yarn.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Express contributes the latest of the many yarns current since the Kaiser's accession. It is that his Majesty has become a testotaller, having pledged himself to abstain from all alcoholic drinks for the remainder of his life. This is described as "a further step in his policy of personal reform." It is added that as etiquette in consequence of his Majesty not touching alcohol would banish alcoholic drinks from all the dinners his Majesty attends, he not desiring to compel the courtiers to follow his example has invented a temperance beverage which effervesces like champagne and which is served in champagne bottles which his Majesty drinks while the others enjoy the real thing.

As the Kaiser always has had the reputation of being very temperate, the story if true points to his action being taken because of his health or because of asceticism.

A BALLOON'S CAPTIVE.

Damages to a Woman Who Was Carried Up Feet First.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Mary S. Roper of 200 Cornelia street, Brooklyn, who sued the Agricultural Society of Ulster County for \$25,000 damages because she was carried up in a balloon at the Ellenville fair, brought in a verdict of \$1,000 and no costs this morning in the Supreme Court. On the afternoon of August 30, 1906, Mrs. Roper's foot was entangled in the anchor of a balloon and she was carried skyward in an inverted and uncomfortable position in the presence of more than 5,000 persons.

NEW CHAPERONAGE RULES.

Wellesley Girls Must Come Back From Boston Early.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 17.—When the winter term at Wellesley College begins in January a number of revised rules of chaperonage will go into effect, according to the announcement made at the college to-day. The new rules, which were perfected by a committee of five, call for radical changes from the regulations first adopted ten years ago. They will affect the undergraduates when on the campus as well as when on shopping trips, at theatre parties or attending luncheons in Boston.

With the new term the hour for closing houses on the campus will be 9:45 P. M., instead of 10, as heretofore. In "village" houses the hour for closing will remain 10. Guests may not be entertained after these hours.

The student government societies' regulations are interpreted to mean that a student may not be in Boston later than 6:30 P. M. without a chaperon.

80-YEAR-OLD CABBY ARRESTED

And Freed on His Record and the Plea of Friendly Patrons.

An eighty-year-old cab driver, Edward Monahan, was arrested at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue last night charged with careless driving.

"Your Honor," he said in the night court, "I have been driving a cab in this city of New York for forty-eight years and this is the first time I have been reprimanded or arrested. The policeman was a little hasty in taking me in. I meant to stop when he told me to."

A woman was in court to plead for the cabman. She said that he had been driving her about town for years and was very careful. Another factor, a man, told the Magistrate that Monahan had driven him to his wedding twenty years ago.

"You have a good record and good friends," Discharged, said Magistrate Walsh.

KNOX, SECRETARY OF STATE

TAFT OFFERS HIM THE PORTFOLIO AND HE ACCEPTS.

Kellogg Described as Out of the Running for Attorney-General and Henry M. Hoyt Is Talked Of—Cabinet Promises to Be New Throughout, or Nearly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Phlander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has been asked by William H. Taft to become Secretary of State in Mr. Taft's Cabinet and he has consented to serve. Mr. Knox's acceptance was given somewhat reluctantly, as he believed that his abilities could be utilized better in the national legislature than in the executive Government. It is realized by those who are acquainted with the circumstances that Mr. Knox in agreeing to take the foreign affairs portfolio is making a great sacrifice of personal inclination. According to what is said here he feels, however, that if Mr. Taft believes him to be the right man for this high and important office it is his duty to comply with Mr. Taft's desires. Mr. Knox's term in the Senate will expire in March, 1911.

Among the comparatively few who know of Mr. Taft's offer and Mr. Knox's decision much gratification is expressed that Mr. Taft is showing a disposition to form a strong Cabinet. It is understood that he has picked out big men for other Cabinet positions and is hopeful of getting them to serve. The Attorney-Generalship is one of the places which are already tentatively filled. Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, who has been mentioned prominently for this office, has not been asked to enter the Cabinet. Several other names have been mentioned in the gossip about the Attorney-Generalship. There are hints that it will go to Henry M. Hoyt, who, like Senator Knox, is a Pennsylvania man. Mr. Hoyt is now Solicitor-General of the United States. He was a classmate of Mr. Taft's at Yale and is regarded highly by the President-elect and other lawyers of ability.

Concerning Secretary Root, his friends say that immediately after his election in January to be United States Senator he will retire from President Roosevelt's Cabinet and be succeeded therein by Robert Bacon, now First Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Taft had interviews in Washington with Senator Hale, now the leader of the Senate, and with Senator Aldrich and other Republican Senators concerning the makeup of his Cabinet. There has been a suggestion on the part of President Roosevelt, well informed Republicans say, to the effect that President Roosevelt's secretary, Mr. Loeb, should be made a member of Mr. Taft's Cabinet and also that Frank B. Kellogg should be made Attorney-General, but some of those who have talked with Mr. Taft predict that neither will land. In fact, Mr. Kellogg told his friends last night that he should no longer be considered a candidate for Attorney-General. If all that is heard in Washington and New York can be credited Mr. Taft proposes to make a pretty clean sweep, and it is even said to be doubtful if he will respect Oscar Straus to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The elimination of Theodore E. Burton makes Myron T. Herrick of Ohio and Postmaster-General Meyer the most promising possibilities for the Treasury portfolio.

BURTON'S BREAK WITH TAFT.

Reason Why Taft Withdrew Offer of a Cabinet Place.

There is an interesting situation behind the announcement made Wednesday night that Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland has been thrown overboard as a Taft Cabinet possibility. Ohio Republicans admitted yesterday that Mr. Taft had definitely offered the Treasury portfolio to Burton and had then withdrawn the offer. At the same time they accused Burton of bad faith and said that Mr. Taft was incensed at what he regarded as a wilful misrepresentation of his attitude toward the Ohio Senatorial contest.

Mr. Taft made it plain to Mr. Burton that he would take no side in the Ohio Senatorial fight, yet the Congressman, it is charged, hurried from Hot Springs to Ohio and represented that Mr. Taft was greatly embarrassed at his brother's candidacy and that Burton was really the new Administration's choice for Foraker's seat.

Mr. Taft, according to the Ohioans, summoned Burton to Washington last week and told him bluntly that he would not tolerate any attempt to drag him into the Ohio Senatorial fight. The interview ended by the President-elect withdrawing the offer of a Cabinet post. Mr. Taft in his interview with Burton apparently went after his hard.

The Treasury post was offered to Burton three or four weeks ago at Hot Springs. At that time Mr. Taft, it was said, told Burton that the offer was made without the slightest regard to the Senatorial fight in Ohio and that he would be free to accept or reject it after the contest for Foraker's seat had been settled.

Ohioans say further that on the strength of the Cabinet offer to Burton representations were immediately made to Buckeye Republicans that Burton would have a hand in dispensing Federal patronage in Ohio. This argument, it is said, was being used to promote Burton's candidacy.

The fact that Burton had recently held a conference with Foraker probably didn't make matters any the smoother at the Taft-Burton conference. Ohio Republicans who favor the C. P. Taft candidacy for the Senatorship say that Burton has joined hands with Foraker. Gov. Harris, Harry M. Daugherty, J. Warren Keifer and others powerful in Ohio in an effort to defeat C. P. Taft. Congressman Burton and the President-elect had been friends for a good many years. Burton made the Taft nominating speech at Chicago, and he was mentioned at one time as the Taft choice for Speaker in the event of a fight being made against Cannon.

Senator Foraker is now on his way to Ohio and told his friends yesterday that he had a chance for reelection. Chairman Hitchcock of the national committee, it was stated, favors the selection of Mr. Burton, while Arthur I. Vorys, prob-

DEWEY'S WIVES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Special Offer Cases, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$24.00, \$26.00, \$28.00, \$30.00, \$32.00, \$34.00, \$36.00, \$38.00, \$40.00, \$42.00, \$44.00, \$46.00, \$48.00, \$50.00, \$52.00, \$54.00, \$56.00, \$58.00, \$60.00, \$62.00, \$64.00, \$66.00, \$68.00, \$70.00, \$72.00, \$74.00, \$76.00, \$78.00, \$80.00, \$82.00, \$84.00, \$86.00, \$88.00, \$90.00, \$92.00, \$94.00, \$96.00, \$98.00, \$100.00.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 129 Fulton St., New York.

—428.